## NATIONAL TRIBUNE (ESTABLISHED 1877.)

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CORRESPONDENCE.-Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive only. We do not vetura communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to That effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

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ENTENED AT THE WARHINGTON POST OFFICE AS GEOOMS CLASS WATTER.

## TEN THOUSAND WATCHES

TO GIVE AWAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 20, 1890.

We have decided upon securing 100,000 10,000 of the famous Trenton watches to

We will send a watch FREE, post paid, to every club raiser who sends us a club of ONLY TEN subscribers for one year, This is an opportunity never before

jeweled patent-lever movement in a diamond-silver case, warranted for 15 years. Diamond-silver is a compound metal, as its name indicates, composed of pure silver

and nickel, to give it hardness and color. It is not plated, but solid, so it wears the same clear through, and is so warranted. Now, who wants one? There are just 10,000 of them to give away, and we do not anticipate much trouble in disposing of them

on these terms. An hour's work will get one. We hope our friends will appreciate the opportunity.

FREE TRADERS are trying to make capital out of the report by the Illinois Board of Agriculture that the corn crop of that State is worth about \$10,000,000 less than the cost of raising it. We cannot see what there is in this to comfort Free Traders. If the Illinois Board's figures are right, then common-sense people will say that the farmers lose money on their corn because they have to send it so far to find a market, paying enormously for 4,000 miles of transportation to Europe, where they have to take the prices at which starving Russian peasants and Hindu ryots are willing to sell theirs. The first step forward remedying this condition of things is to develop home manufactures, which will provide markets near by and save the immense sums the farmers now pay the railroads, elevators, middlemen and steamships between Illinois and Liverpool. The next step is to raise less corn, and more of the agricultural products which other countries find it profitable to raise for market in this country. For example, we imported last year 15,642,801 dozen eggs. or about 60 dozen for every farm there is in Illinois. The value of these reported at the Customhouses was \$2,312,478, which, if put into the pockets of the men who cultiwate the Illinois prairies, would have done considerable toward favorably changing the footings on their balance-sheets. Let us

THE bill to transfer the Revenue Marine to the Navy Department should pass, if for no other reason than that the Treasury has too much to do and the Navy not enough. There are scores of idle naval officers who could be employed with profit to themselves and the country on revenue cutters. It would better fit them for their duties in war time by giving them a more intimate acquaintance with our coasts and harbors. For the same reason the Life-saving Service, the Coast Survey and the light-houses should be taken from the Treasury and given to the

have a duty or foreign eggs.

PROSPECTS OF PENSION LEGISLATION. such a one will surely present itself within a few days, when the bill will go through, with or without the dependent clause. It will next go to the House for discussion, amendment and passage.

duce a Service Pension bill, and support it with one of his customary powerful speeches.

Maj. Morrill will probably eall up the to say in opposition to this scanty measure | be allowed to make other proof of his se of justice to his comrades is beyond antici- ice. This bill should certainly pass. pation. Let us hope that the rumor is un-

Let each subscriber try it.

RELIEF FOR THE FARMERS.

Unquestionably the prices of all manner of farm products are much too low. Unquestionably it is hard for the best situated farmers to make any great amount of money, while it is exceedingly difficult for those | Pensions: who are only making a start in a new country, who are burdened with heavy debts and mortgages, with interest that cats like a cancer, to make a living and keep their little homosteads from the grasp of the Sheriff.

The cause of this is equally unquestionable. We have too many men engaged in grain-raising and too few in other farming

to send abroad; we have too few men at home engaged in manufacturing and other non-agricultural pursuits to consume the proper proportion of our farm products.

This is the whole situation in a nutshell. No man who is acquainted with even the alphabet of political economy can successfully deny this fundamental truth.

All the noisy, selfish clamor of railroad prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper men, grain and meat exporters, steamship owners, elevator men and importers of foreign goods will not disguise the plain, solid truth that instead of the country growing rich by shipping grain and meat to Europe, it grows poorer. We cannot sell those things in Europe except at the prices which the starying Hindoos, and the poverty-stricken Russian peasants will sell theirs, and every year we rely on this trade is a long step toward reducing our farmers to the wretched condition of those peoples. We challenge contradiction to this statement.

Railroads and steamship lines have brought the farms of the boundless steppes of Russia as near the world's markets as are those of our own country, and if we sell our grain and meat in Liverpool and Amsterdam it must be at the same prices that the Russians will sell more subscribers, and to do it will give away | theirs. Undoubtedly the Western railroads charge exorbitantly for transportation, but this is only part of the evil. The main evil is that we have to send our products abroad to find purchasers and consumers. It is the offered, because this watch is not a cheap expense of transportation thousands of miles, catch-penny make-shift, but a genuine, full | with the profits of all the go-betweens, that is eating up the profits of our farmers.

> What is the remedy? With so plain a diagnosis of the evil, the remedy is equally

1. To develop by a wise protective policy our own manufactories to the utmost, and so give other employment to many who are now engaged in farming, or who may intend to go into that business. This will provide mere profitable markets for those who remain

2. To reduce to the lowest amount the importation of products which come into injurious competition with those raised on our own farms, or which can be raised there. This will give other and more profitable employment to the men who are now raising a surplus of wheat, corn, oats and meat, and so diminish the evil in that direction. Last year we imported of what should have

	been raised on our own acres:	
	35,010 horses, cattle, sheep, etc., worth	\$3,328,092
	15,639,861 doz. egga, worth	2,312,478
	22,700,000 pounds of vegetable oils,	
	worth	1,735,222
1	10,820,586 bushels of barley, worth	8,028,979
ì	990,497 pounds of bristles, worth	1,072,050
	5,059,411 pounds of chicory, worth	187,013
1	Plax, hemp, jute, etc., worth	39,612,738
	Fruits, nuts, etc., worth	15,106,551
	100,404 tons of hay, worth	978,673
	5,848,269 pounds of hops, worth	1,653,233
	8,746,122 pounds of cheese, worth,	1,210,668
	Seeds, worth	1,997,090
	7,659,945 pounds of starch, worth	156,313
	Sugar and molasses, worth	70,000,000
	139,025,471 pounds of rice, worth	2,433,71
	Tobacco and its manufactures, worth	12,314,42
	Vegetables, peas, beans, potatoes, etc.,	
	worth	5,963,019
	Wood and its manufactures, worth	9,381,28
	Wool and its manufactures, worth	47,158,04
	Total	5224 OZD 128

Here is a total of \$224,028,139, nine-tenths of which could and should have been produced by our own horny-handed tillers. If it could have been kept at home and distributed among our own farmers, there would have been little talk of burdensome mortgages, exorbitant rates of interest, and cut-throat railroad rates, for there would have been money enough to meet all demands. There would have been less corn, wheat and meat sold abroad at remunerative prices, less would have been raised, and more eaten at home, for thousands of grain and meatraisers would have been engaged in more profitable employment.

We want a protective policy which will insure the production at home of every article which our soil and our people can produce,

BOUNTIES FOR REGULARS.

Senator Manderson has introduced a bill the object of which is to give long-deferred justice to a very deserving class of our com Senator C. K. Davis has not yet found a rades, namely, the Regular Army soldiers suitable opportunity for the calling up and who served with such fidelity through the passage of his Dependent Pension bill, but bloody war of the rebellion, and were not recipients of the bounties and other allowances given their brethren in the volunteer service. The bill provides that there shall be given to each and every man who enlisted in the Regular Army on or before the Senator Ingalls will probably soon intro- 12th day of April, 1861, served faithfully and was honorably discharged, \$10 a month bounty for the time he served between said 12th day of April, 1861, and the 9th of May, Prisoners of War bill a week from next 1865. In case of the death of such soldier Monday, and make a strong effort to secure the payment shall be made to his widow, its passage. It is stated that the Democrats | if she has not remarried, or in case she has have decided to oppose it vigorously, and remarried, to his minor child or children. have selected one of their number, an ex- It shall not be lawful for any soldier to soldier and prisoner of war, to lead the op- transfer his discharge or other papers entiposition. What a man who has suffered the tling him to those allowances to any person. horrors of Andersonville can have the heart | Where his discharge has been lost he shall

CLIFFOED ELLMS, a drunken, worthless fellow, of Rockland, Me., asked his 72-year-H each subscriber to THE NATIONAL old mother for money, and upon her failure TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting to give it to him kicked her so badly that one new subscriber the circulation of the paper she will probably die. Yet there are people will be doubled at once, and with little trouble. who advocate the abolition of capital pun-

A SERVICE PENSION BILL.

Last Monday Maj. E. N. Morrill, of Kansas, introduced the following bill-No. 8,299-in the House, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Invalid

Re if enacted by the Senate and House of Repre entalives of the United States of America in Con ress assembled, That the Secretary of the Laterior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension rolls of the United States the name of any officer or enlisted man 62 years of age or over, who shall hereafter reach that age, who shall have served 90 days or more in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the war of the rebellion, and shall have received an honorable discharge therefrom; said pension to commence from the date of the application therefor, and to continue during the term of the life of We are raising too much grain and meat | said officer or enlisted man, at the rate of \$8 a Sec. 2. All persons who shall have served 90 days

> or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged there from, and who are now, or may hereafter be, suffering from mental or physical disability equivalent to the grade now established in the Pension Office for the rating of \$8 per month, shall, upon due proof of the fact, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States at the rate of \$8 per month; and such cension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Pension Office, after the passage of this act, upon proof that the disability then existed, and shall continue during the existence of the same: Provided, That those who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Pension Office, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe and prove. showing themselves entitled thereto, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any pen sioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim, and receiving his pension, under any other general or special act: Provided, however, that no person shall receive more than one pension for the same

SEC. 3. That if any officer or enlisted man who served three months or more in the Army or Navy of the United State during the late war of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged, has died, or shall bereafter die, leaving a widow over the age of 62 years, such widow shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, be placed upon the ension-rolls from the date of her application therefor at the rate of \$8 per month to continue during widowhood.

SEC. 4. That if any officer or enlisted man who served three months or more in the Army or Navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged, has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow without other means of support than her daily labor, or minor children under the age of 16 years, such widow or minor children shall, upon proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his army service, be placed on the pension-rolls from the date of application therefor at the rate of \$8 a month during her widowhood; child, or children, under the age of 16 years, such pension shall be paid such child or children: Provided. That said widow shall have married said soldier prior to the passage of this act.

Sec. 5. That no agent, attorney, or other person engaged in preparing, prescuting, or prosecuting any claim under the provisions of this act, shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive, retain for such services in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting such claim, a sum greater than \$5, which sum shall be payable only upon the order of the Commissioner of Pensions by the Pension Agent making payment of the pension allowed; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or who shall wrongfully withhold from the pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed, or due such pensioner or claimant under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall, for each and every such offense, be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of

Maj. Morrill said that this bill would at once place about 400,000 pensioners on the rolls, and about 52,000 a year afterward He estimated that its annual cost would be about \$40,000,000 a year. It is certainly an excellent measure, and will receive the commendation of the comrades generally.

Among its good features are that it establishes the rate of disability at the seale now technically called "total" in the Pension Bureau-that is, a disability equivalent to auchylosis of the wrist or ankle. It does not require dependence, it allows the pensioner to elect under which law he will receive his rating, it introduces the age principle, it continues the pension to the veteran's widow, and gives one to all widows who are 62 and over, or to minor orphans, when there is no widow.

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get at least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL

IT is believed that the Committee on Ways and Means will report in favor of a duty of 5 cents a dozen on eggs. That is right. We brought into the country last year 15,642,861 dozen eggs, valued at \$2.312.478. At an average price of 60 cents a bushel it took 3,854,130 bushels of wheat to pay for them. As there is much more profit in raising eggs than wheat, let us produce our own eggs and cut our wheat production down that much. This will also give employment to a large force of men to pack and ship them. It is said that in many parts of the West eggs are selling as low as 2 and 3 cents a dozen, while from the abovereported custom-house valuation it will be seen that the average price at our scaports was about 15 cents a dozen. As importations are notoriously undervalued, the price | solving the silver problem. was probably much higher. At all events, it will pay us much better to raise four dozen eggs than one bushel of wheat, and we should do it.

THE feeling in political and financial circles is that the National Banks will have to go after the last bonds mature in 1907. All the schemes suggested for basing their circulation on bonds of railroads which have regularly paid an interest for 20 years. and on bonds of States which have never defaulted, are decided as impracticable. since these would put the Government in the position of indorsing the roads or the States, which cannot be tolerated, especially since the Supreme Court has decided in the Virginia case that the Government cannot compel a State to pay its debts. The loss of the National Bank currency-so clastic and readily expansible according to the needs of business-will be felt severely, but the people will not, and should not, consent to the continuance of the National debt merely for the National Bank notes.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great papers of the country. The best way to help all veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

THE SERVICE PENSION. The service pension bill is bound to come PICKERS."-II.

The innate sense of justice of the American people-whose instincts are always rightwill compel Congress to pass it, though the Free Trader may howl, the Copperhead rave, ex-rebel gnash his teeth, and the commercial brigands in New York and elsewhere fill the air with lamentation. Every day brings fresh evidence of the immensity of the service rendered by the men who saved the Nation, and the payment of a pension to each survivor of the contest will be thought as litte as the Nation can do in recognition of its great debt. The only question is whether that payment shall be now or at some future time. Honor and justice say emphatically Now. It is owing just as much to the soldiers who are alive to-day as it will be to those who are alive 10 years hence, and it will be inexcusable to defrand out of those who may die in the meanwhile.

THE Philadelphia Times is, of course, opposed to the Lodge Bill, which proposes to apply the Australian ballot system to elections for Representatives and Presidential Electors. It asserts that it is a direct blow at the liberties of the people. How the liberties are to be endangered by a law which secures every man his vote, and that that vote shall be counted, without interference from local bulldozers, it does not explain. The only liberties endangered are those of the little gangs of political bosses to manipulate elections so as to frustrate the will of the people. The worst menace to our liberties is the fact that whole delegations in the South are elected by less votes than are required to elect a single Representative in the North. Take, for example, the Georgia delegation in the last Congress. The votes on the different Representatives were as fol-

ows			Ì
Dist.	Representatives.	For.	Against.
1.	T. M. Norwood	2,061	17
	H. G. Turner		*********
3.	C. F. Crisp	1,704	ALTERNATION OF
	T. W. Grimes		330
	J. D. Stewart		***********
	J. H. Blount		
7.	J. C. Clement	5,043	1,537
S.	H. H. Carlton	2,377	55
9.	A. D. Candler	2,355	11
	Geo. T. Barnes		
		25,525	1,950

At the same election 34,515 votes were east for S. R. Peters, of the Seventh District of Iowa: 25,070 for his Democratic opponent, and 1,467 for the Prohibitionist-total, 61,052. That is, more than twice as many votes were required to elect one Representative in Iowa than 10 in Georgia. Peters received nearly 9,000 more votes than the whole Georgia delegation, and his Democratic opponent within a few hundred of as many as the whole of them. A vote in Iowa would, therefore, count in Congress for only about one twenty-third of a Georgian's vote.

THE revelations in regard to McCalla's drunken pranks at Bermuda and his brutality to his crew show the need of a much more severe scrutiny of the characters of our naval officers than at present. How many more McCallas have we in the Navy to disgrace us aboard and make our ships floating torture chambers for the unhappy

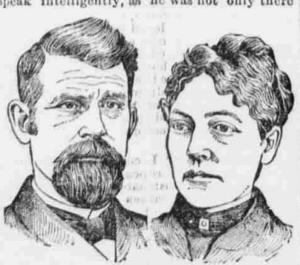
PEOPLE who wonder why we do not build shins, and go in for a share of the world's carrying trade, should study our railroad statistics. They will find there that we have already invested over \$8,000,000,000 in them. This is more than the cost of all the ships in the world. The simple fact is that we have a more profitable use for our money than ship-building, and railroads pay better wages to the men who run them than can be earned at sea. Other countries, which have few railroads to build or run, must put their money and men into shipping.

THE boycott the Portuguese and Brazilians are putting on English goods in retaliation for England's highhanded course in Africa will be more effective than any increase in the Portuguese armament. The British will laugh at any thought of puny little Portugal meeting force with force, but when their trade is attacked they wince.

FRIENDS of silver, all try the experiment of asking for silver dollars in daily business. The silver dollar is a very pretty, handy coin; it looks like real money, is real money, and is more convenient to pay out and receive in small amounts than \$1 bills. If everybody will agree to ask for them in daily transactions the whole of the \$300,-000,000 now stored away in the Government vaults will soon be circulating among our

MAJ. AND MRS. PICKLER. One of the Soldier Representatives from South Dakota and His Wife.

We present this week the portraits of Hon. J. A. Pickler and Mrs. Pickler, that were left out in a recent sketch of them. In the meantime the Major does not get left in any other way, for he lately made his maiden speech on the Oklahoma bill, a subject upon which he can speak intelligently, as he was not only there



at the time of its opening, but it was his duty to see the orders of the Government carried out, and secure the peaceful settlement of the new State as far as possible. He remained purpose of providing the basis for the there two months, and, true to his army schooling that taught him to obey the orders of his superiors, he was ever on the side of those who obeyed the President's proclamation, and he made a ringing speech in the House last week in their favor. He also assisted in organizing a Post of the Grand Army in Guthrie, and was holding his office as Land Office Inspector when elected to Congress from South Dakota.

Our sketch of the gallant regiments sent out by Massachusetts in last week's paper ended with the 12th Mass. Again we acknowledge our indebtedness for facts and figures to Comrade Jas. L. Bowen's admirable "Massachusetts in the War."

The 13th Mass.-Col. S. H. Leonard-was erganized at Boston, July 16, 1861, and was ssigned to duty on the Upper Potomac. It was brigaded with the 5th Conn., 28th N. Y., 1st Md., 46th Pa. and 12th Ind., with Gen. Hartsuff in command of the brigade, and Gen. Williams of the division. This arrangement was soon changed, and it was put in the Third Brigade, Second Division, McDowell's Corps, which consisted of the 12th and 13th Mass., 11th Pa. and 83d N. Y. It did a good deal of marching, skirmishing, etc., but its first serious battle was at the second Bull Run, where it made a stubborn effort to stay the rush of the overwhelming force of the rebels, and lost 19 killed, 108 wounded and 66 missing. At Antietam it was the center of Ricketts's Division, and engaged the enemy at a few hundred yards' distance. The regiments on either side were forced back, but the 13th was the last to retire, and it left behind 15 killed, 120 wounded and 4 missing. After this the brigade-now the Second of the First Corps, and commanded by Nelson Taylor-was reorganized by transferring out of it the 12th Mass., and bringing into it the 97th N. Y. and 88th Pa. It had slight loss at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. After that it entered Gen. G. Paul's Brigade, with the 16th Me., 94th and 104th N. Y., and 107th Pa. At Gettysburg it held the extreme right of the First Corps, with 280 men, of whom 17 were killed, 62 wounded and 100 taken prisoners. It made a successful charge upon the enemy, in which it took 132 prisoners. The opening of the Wilderness campaign found the 13th in the First Brigade of the Second Division of the Fifth Corps, with the 39th Mass., 16th Me, and 104th N. Y. It was the first to plant its colors on the rebel works at Todd's Tavern, and the end of its three years found it in front of Petersburg. It enrolled 1,445 men, of whom 156 were killed or died.

The 14th Mass, came from Essex County, and was organized July 5, 1861, with Wm. B. Greene as Colonel. Ho was a West Point graduate, and soon had the regiment changed to heavy artillery, and its name to the 1st Mass. H. A. It was mainly occupied in garrisoning the forts around Washington until the opening of the Wilderness campaign. In the meanwhile Col. Greene resigned, and was succeeded by Thomas R. Tannatt. It was in Tyler's Division, of the Second Corps, in the Wilderness, which it entered with 1,617 men, and on the Fredericksburg road lost 55 killed, 312 wounded and 27 missing. It was almost constantly engaged, and lost heavily all the time, so that by the 19th of July it was so reduced that it was consolidated into a single battalion. Of the 2,653 men on its rolls, 241 were killed, 482 wounded and 178 died in rebel prisons. When Col. Tannatt was promoted he was succeeded in command of the regiment by L. P. Wright, and he by N. Shatswell.

The 15th Mass, was made up of Worcester

County men, and organized at Worcester Aug. 1, 1861, with Charles Devens-afterward Brevet Majot-General, Attorney-General under Hayes, twice Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R., and now on the Supreme Bench of Massachusettsas Colonel. It received its first initiation into the horrors of war a little over two months later, at the disaster at Ball's Bluff. It crossed the Potomac with 625 men, and got back with only about half that number, 73 having been killed or wounded and 227 taken prisoners. But it had fought with splendid steadiness, and officers and men had learned to know each other's worth. Its next experience was at Fair Oaks, where it lost 10 killed and 12 wounded, and made a fine charge, driving the enemy back. Its saddest day came at Antietam. It was in the front line of Sedgwick's Division, and its brigade-Gorman's: 15th Mass., 1st Minn., and 34th and 82d N. Y .- received at short range the fire of 10 rebel brigades. In 20 minutes the division lost half its number, and the 15th, which had taken 606 men into action, lost 58 killed, 234 wounded, and 24 missing, total 343. Undismayed by this, the remainder of the regiment moved forward with the army to Fredericksburg, but its loss there was comparatively slight-4 killed, 25 wounded, and 2 missing. At Gettysburg, on the second day, the 15th Mass, and the 82d N. Y. were advanced on the left of the Second Corps, to fill a gap be tween that and the Third Corps. They caught the full force of the storm which broke over the latter. Later it aided in repelling Pickett's charge, and when the battle closed it had lost, of the 239 men who marched under its colors, 26 killed-including Col. Geo. H. Ward-and 89 wounded, a loss of almost 50 per cent.

The 16th Mass.-Cols. P. T. Wyman, Gardner Banks, and T. R. Tannatt-was organized at North Cambridge, Aug. 1, 1861, and with the 1st and 11th Mass., 2d N. H., and 26th Pa. formed Grover's Brigade, of Hooker's Division. of Heintzelman's Corps. Its first taste of real battle came when it was sent out on a reconnoissance on the Williamsburg road, June 18, 1862. It stubbornly encountered the enemy at short range, and held him until ordered to retire, which it did in good order. Its loss was 17 killed, 28 wounded, and 14 missing. Seven days later it lost 3 killed, 22 wounded and 4 missing, and five days later still it guarded the rear of the retreating army at Glendale, and repulsed the pursuers with great loss, its own being its Colonel and three others killed, 22 wounded and 32 missing. At the second Bull Run Gen. Grover attempted to turn the rebel flank with his brigade, but was repulsed after a sharp fight, in which the 16th lost 110 killed, wounded and missing. Among the killed was a younger brother of Gen. Ranks, and the regiment was commanded by another brother-Maj. Gardner Banks. At Fredericksburg it people, and a long step will be taken toward lost 4 killed and 10 wounded. Among the back to the stone wall, where it was operated with its casualties at the last place being 200. Its killed was its Chaplain, Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, deadly effect. On another occasion he succeeded total losses were 77 killed and died of wounds, home, but took up a musket and went into battle with the regiment. It lost 11 killed, 62 wounded and 9 captured at Chancellorsville. It had 200 men in the fearful fight of the Third Corps on the second day at Gettysburg, and lost sentence mitigated. 14 killed, 57 wounded and 14 missing. It was in the Second Corps in the Wilderness, and in the various fights lost 23 killed, 78 wounded and 9 missing. It enrolled 1,360 men, of whom 150 were killed, 30 died in rebel prisoners and 98 of wounds, disease, etc. Among its killed lain, 5 Captains and 9 Lieutenants.

The 17th Mass, was organized at Lynnfield. July 22, 1861, with T. J. C. Amory as Colonel. It was sent to the North Carolina coast, and had some sharp fighting there. It lost 11 killed and 50 who died in rebel prisons.

The 18th Mass .-- Col. James Barnes and Jos. Hayes-was organized at Readville and Boston. Aug. 24, 1861. It developed such excellence in drill and discipline that it was complimented by having a new uniform and equipments given it, imported from France, and modeled on that of the chasseurs-a-pied. Its first heavy battle was at the second Bull Run, where it showed great gallantry and steadiness under an awful fire, which cut down more than half the men it took into action. It lost there 40 killed, 101 wounded and 28 missing. At Fredericksburg the 18th Mass, led the Fifth Corps across the river. made a gallant charge across against the rebel works, and was in the rear-guard at the withdrawal. It lost 13 killed and 121 wounded. It had not a skulker in it, every man, except at every call during the entire operation. It rade Taylor to paint another picture representing | common existence.

ville or Gettysburg, but took its full share in the Wilderness. Its last service was the repulse of the rebels on the Weldon Railroad, where it captured 50 prisoners and the flag of he 27th S. C. Its total enrolment was 1,365 men, of whom 84 were killed, and 148 died of

wounds, disease, etc. The 19th Mass .- Cols. E. W. Hinckwand A. F. Devereux-was organized at Lynnfield, Aug. 3, 1861, and saw its first severe fighting at Glondale, where it was rushed in to repair a breach and check the exultant enemy. It did this effectually, but it cost it 19 killed, 84 wounded and 42 missing. It marched with the rest of Sedgwick's Division into the deathtrap at Antietam, and it and the 1st Minn. fought their way out of the snare with a courage that nothing could shake. Four times the two regiments turned on their pursuers and drove them back, the last time finally. The loss was very heavy, but owing to the wounding of the field officers, was not officially stated. It was the second regiment to cross the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, which it did with 300 men. In the battle which followed it lost 14 killed, 83 wounded and 7 missing, Eight color-bearers were killed or wounded. At Gettysburg Col. Devereux asked of Gen. Hancock the privilege of leading his regiment to the point for which Pickett's column was aiming. The privilege was granted, and the 19th threw itself into the very vortex of the mad struggle. It lost half of the little band of 160 who rushed after its colors, but it brought out of the fight the battleflags of the 14th, 19th, 53d and 57th Va. and a large number of prisoners. It crossed the Rapidan into the Wilderness with 211 men, and became sharply engaged on the 6th of May. Its fighting was almost continuous until the lines were established in front of Petersburg. Then it had intervals of rest between its engagements, but was nearly always on the front line, and did its full share in the final and victorious assault. Altogether, it had 1.915 men on its rolls, of whom 104 were killed on the field and 160 more died of wounds and

We shall continue this mention of Massachusetts' soldiers in next week's paper.

TRIBUNETS.

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR POPULAR ROMANCES. TOLL GATE "She never tolled her





SPEAKING of annoying typographical errors, a doctor tells in the New York World about his being called upon to attend a man who was badly mashed up in a railroad accident. His friends wanted his leg amputated, but the doctor decided, upon examination, that he was un- clerks. able to stand the operation. The account in the paper said: "It was thought his leg ought to be amputated, but after feeling his purse, Dr. Mesmire refused to perform the operation."

PERSONAL.

Comrade Charles T. Baxter, who was recently appointed Postmaster at Mechanicsburg, O., enlisted in 1863 in Co. K. 113th Ohio, and served until the regiment was mustered out in 1865. He became a Sergeant in 1863, but never obtained higher position. He was with Sherman's army from Chattanooga till the capture of Atlanta, and then took in the big march to the sea and through the Carolinas Comrade Baxter's father was also a soldier, and fell at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862. He also had a brother in the same regiment in which he served. The comrades of Mechanicsburg are delighted at the selection of Comrade Baxter for the

Isaac Sapp, who was recently convicted of outraging a girl 11 years of age in Philadelphia, Pa. and for which he received a sentence of 14 years at hard labor and close confinement in the penitentiary, was a gallant soldier of the 71st Pa., and received a medal of honor for bravery. When Cushing's battery was disabled at the Bloody Angle at who had resigned and was about to start for in rescuing the colors of his regiment, which had and 155 died of disease. It was finally mustere crime is so great that they will not try to have his a complete record of events from the time it Mal. W. D. Dickey, who was recently removed

from the office of counsel of the Board of Water Commissioners of Newburg, N. Y., has obtained from Judge Barnard, of the State Supreme Court, a mandamus compelling that body to show cause why he should not be reinstated. Maj. Dickey bases his claim for reinstatement upon the State were 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Chap- statute which forbids the removal of a veteran soldier without cause. His successor was never in > the army, while Maj. Dickey served gallantly as First Lieutenant in the 168th N. Y., and as Major and makes a handsome volume. of the 15th N. Y. H. A. The Major proposes to make things lively for the Water Commissioners, and he has the best wishes of his comrades throughout New York State and the entire country. There was no cause assigned for the Major's dismissal. Gen. Thomas W. Hyde, President and General

Manager of the Bath (Me.) Iron and Ship Building and the author's best sentences have been ren-Co., formerly Colonel of the 7th Me., afterward of the 1st Me. veterans, and then promoted commander of the Third Brigade, Getty's Division, Sixth Corps, has just closed a contract with the Navy Department to build the two 1,000-ton gunboats provided for in the last naval appropriation bill. In this enterprise Gen. Hyde is a pioneer, as these are the first from or steel vessels ever under-

Comrade James E. Taylor, the noted war artist, has just finished and delivered to Gen. Dodge a fine oil-painting of the battle of the 22d of July before Atlanta, when Gen. McPherson was killed. Gen. Dodge's Corps bore the brunt of that fight. The picture is 36x46 inches in size, and is a

THE BAY STATE'S "BLACKBERRY- was not heavily engaged either at Chancellors- the commanders of the Army of the Tennessee and upon this Taylor is now engaged. He will place Grant, Sherman and McPherson in the forceground, behind them being Logan, Howard, Blair,

Dodge, A. J. Smith and others. Gen, Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, commanding the Department of the East, delivered an address before the Genealogical and Biographical Society of New York City on Friday evening. Gen. Sherman and other distinguished officers who served under Gen. Grant made remarks at the close of Gen. Howard's address.

## MUSTERED OUT.

Avers,-At Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 1, Dr. David of the civil war, Dr. Ayres was among the first to enlist, his papers bearing date of August, 1861. He was enrolled as Assistant Surgeon of the 7th Wis., and in 1862 was promoted to the rank of Surgeon His regiment was attached to the Iron Brigade onnected with the First and Fifth Corps, and Dr. Avres was on every march and in every engagement participated in by the regiment. He not only tered to the wants of the sick and wounded but handled a musket whenever opportunity offer ed, his conduct in this respect winning for him the title of "The Fighting Surgeon of the 7th." that before the close of the war he could have had almost any position in the Wisconsin command if he would have given up his surgical practice. This the Doctor would not do. He was advanced to the post of Brigade Surgeon, and in 1865 was mustered out with his regiment. He served for a while after the war in the Wisconsin Legislature. Leaves three children

PHELAN.-At his home, in New York City, March , Patrick W. Phelan, aged 61 years. He went to the front in 1861 with the Empire Brigade, raised by Gen. Spinola. He was afterward transferred to ien. Corcoran's Brigade, but in a short time was sent to Texas, where he remained till the close of he war, serving with Gen. Banks in the Red River spedition. He was mustered out with the rank Major at the termination of the war. HANCOCK.-At his home, in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18, pneumonia, John L. Hancock, aged 78 years. He was instrumental during the war in raising cops to send to the front, raising three regiment the 143d, 147th and 153d Lit. He leaves a wife and

FISHER.-At Diamond Hills, R. I., March 1, rancis B. Fisher, Co. F. 2d R. I. He was a member of Tower Post, No. 17. TANNER.-At his home, in Providence, R. L. recently, Henry Tanner, Eattery F, 1st R. L. A. He was a member of Arneld Post, No. 4. HAZAED.—At his home, in Lawrence, Mich., Feb. , Elijah C. Hazard, Co. C, 4th Mich, Cav., aged

CARLAND.-At Frankfort, Mich., recently, Maj. ohn Carland, 23d Mich, and 6th U.S. Inf. HAMILTON.-At Soginaw Mich., March 4, R. P. Hamilton, Co. A, lith Ohio, aged 49 years. He was a member of Gordon Granger Post. HARTWELL -- At his home, in Meriden, Kan., Dec. I, 1880, B. F. Hartwell, Co. F. 20th, and Co. F. 81st Ohio. He was a member of Meriden Post, No. 160. Kocn.-At Rolls, Mo., recently, Ghas. Koch, Co. ISRAEL.-At his home, in Bloomington, Ill., of dis-

years. He was a charter member of Wadsworth

eases contracted in service, Howard Israel, Co. E. 19th Ohio, aged 44 years. He was wounded May 27, 1864, in the battle of New Hope Church, Ga. Leaves a wife and one child. MILLS.-At his home, in Keyesport, III., Feb. 15, of consumption, James Mills, Co. E. 19th Bt., aged 56 years. He was a member of Keyesport Post, HAYS .- At his home, in Keyesport, Ill., Jan. 30, of pneumonia and heart failure, Dr. W. T. Hays,

Co. D. 8th Ill., aged 41 years. He was Surgeon of Keyesport Post, No. 60L DEWEY .- At the Omnha Medical and Surgical Institute, Omaha, Neb., Feb. 2, Horace Dewey, Co. B, 14th Wis., aged 63 years. He was a member of Canby Post, No. 12, Miller, S. D. Leaves a wife HALE -At Providence, R. I., March 18, of pneumonia, Geo. B. Hale, Co. I, 10th R. I. He was a

member of Prescott Post, No. 1. Morical.-At his home, near Beverley, Kan., recently, of consumption and dropsy, Reuben L. Morical, Co. I, 34th Ind. His funeral was conducted by Post No. 422. son, Co. I, 79th N. Y., aged 78 years. HARTMAN.-At his home, in Franklin County, Pa., Feb. 11, Conrad Hartman, Co. D. 289th Pa., aged 50 years. He was a member of McCullough Post, No. 497, of Mercersburg.

Cowgill.—At his home, in Benton County, Ind.,

Alonzo Cowgill, Co. D. 10th Ind., aged 49 years. He was wounded twice, at the battles of Chickamauga and Marietta. Leaves a wife and four Nonton-At Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 11, John orton, U. S. navy. He was a member of Elias GREEN.-At Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 24, James L. Green, Sergeant, Co. I. 15th Conn. Was a member

of Elias Howe, jr., Post, No. 3. COPP.-At Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 29, Henry M. Copp. Principal Musician, 10th Conn. Ellis.—At his home, in Hartstown, Pa., of rheumatism of the heart, E. F. Ellis, Co. K, 150th Pa. He was a member of Post No. 352. Leaves a wife and seven children.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE, During the week ending March 15, 1890, 6,228 claims were received, of which 1,481 were original invalid, 661 widows, 4 war of 1812, 17 bounty land, 54 navy, 1 old war, 40 on account of Mexican service, and 3,970 appliestions for increase. Number of rejected claims reopened, 876. The names and postoffice addresses of 7,163 officers and comrades were furnished for the use of claimants. There were 77,429 pieces of mail matter received:

58,751 letters and blanks sent out. The number of cases detailed to Special Examiners was 867; 646 reports and cases from Special Examiners; cases on hand for special examination, 11,181,

There were 3,628 certificates issued during

One of the hardest working Divisions in the Pension Office is that of the Certificate, and to Capt. Kelley, its efficient Chief, much credit is due for the prompt manner in which the work is accomplished. He has at present between 90 and 100 clerks under him, and expects soon to move his Division into more commodious quarters, so as to enable him to take on more

Since Commissioner Raum has taken charge of the office several innovations have been introduced. One of these, which is of peculiar benefit to the claimants, is the calling up of cases. When a claim is filed with insufficient evidence the claimant is called upon for additional proof. The case is then sent back to the files, and after a certain time has elapsed the office sends another notice to the claimant that more evidence is needed. In this way cases instead of lying for a year or two in the office are being constantly brought up, and many are allowed that otherwise would not

RECENT LITERATURE.

HISTORY OF THE 17TH OHIO. Compiled by C. T. DeVeiling, and published by him at Zanes-

The 17th Obio had an enviable record both for gallantry and length of service. Four days after the attack on Sumter, 100 men, commanded by Capt. Joseph A. Stafford, left Zanesville for Columbus. This was the nucleus for the regiment raised for the three-mouths' service. It was reorganized at Camp Denuison for three years, and assigned to Baird's Division, of the Fourteenth Corps. Its Colonels were John M. Connell and Durbin Ward, both of them soldiers Gettysburg Sapp was one of five men who went | in every sense. The regiment particularly disinto the battery and brought off one of the guns | tinguished itself and suffered heavy losses at amid a shower of bullets and shells and took it Stone River, Hoover's Gap and Chickamauga, been captured. Sapp's comrades are filled with out July 16, 1865, having again been reorganized sorrow at his degradation, and declare that he was at the end of its three-years' service. The under the influence of liquor to such an extent that, history here presented must be of great value he was not aware of what he was doing, but his to the survivors of the regiment. It contains assembled at Camp Dennison until it disbanded at Camp Chase; a roster with data concerning every man who belonged to the organization; lists of those killed and those dying of wounds or disease, with dates, places and where buried; a list of wounded who survived; table showing total membership of each company, number captured, missing in action, resigned; a list of survivors, with postolice addresses, and discharged on account of wounds, etc.; and other information valuable to comrades desiring pension evidence. The work is well flustrated,

PARIS SKETCHES, PART L By Max Nordau. Published by L. Schick, Chicago. Price 50 cents, These sketches are equal to those of Max O'Rell in brilliant, epigrammatic, incisive qualities, and have all attracted widespread attention. The translation is admirably done, dered into equally striking and idiomatic Eng-

ALLAN'S WIFE, By H. Rider Haggard, Published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, Globe Library, Price 50 cents.

Rider Haggard's narratives need no praise here. He is ever popular and welcome. The story at hand is a chapter from the life of Allan Quatermain, and is thrilling in its portraval of wild African life, and brilliant in its scenic

STEPPING HEAVENWARD, By Mrs. E. Prentiss. Published by A. F. Randolph & Co., New York, and for sale by Ballantyne & Son, Washington. Price 25 cents.

The perusal of Mrs. Prentiss's works must elemost spirited and accurate representation of the vate our ideas, making us better in our everyscenes of that bitterly-contested field. Gen. Dodge | day life, and giving us a clearer sight in dealthe killed and wounded, answering to his name is so well pleased with it that he has ordered Com- ing with the ever-recurrent problems of our